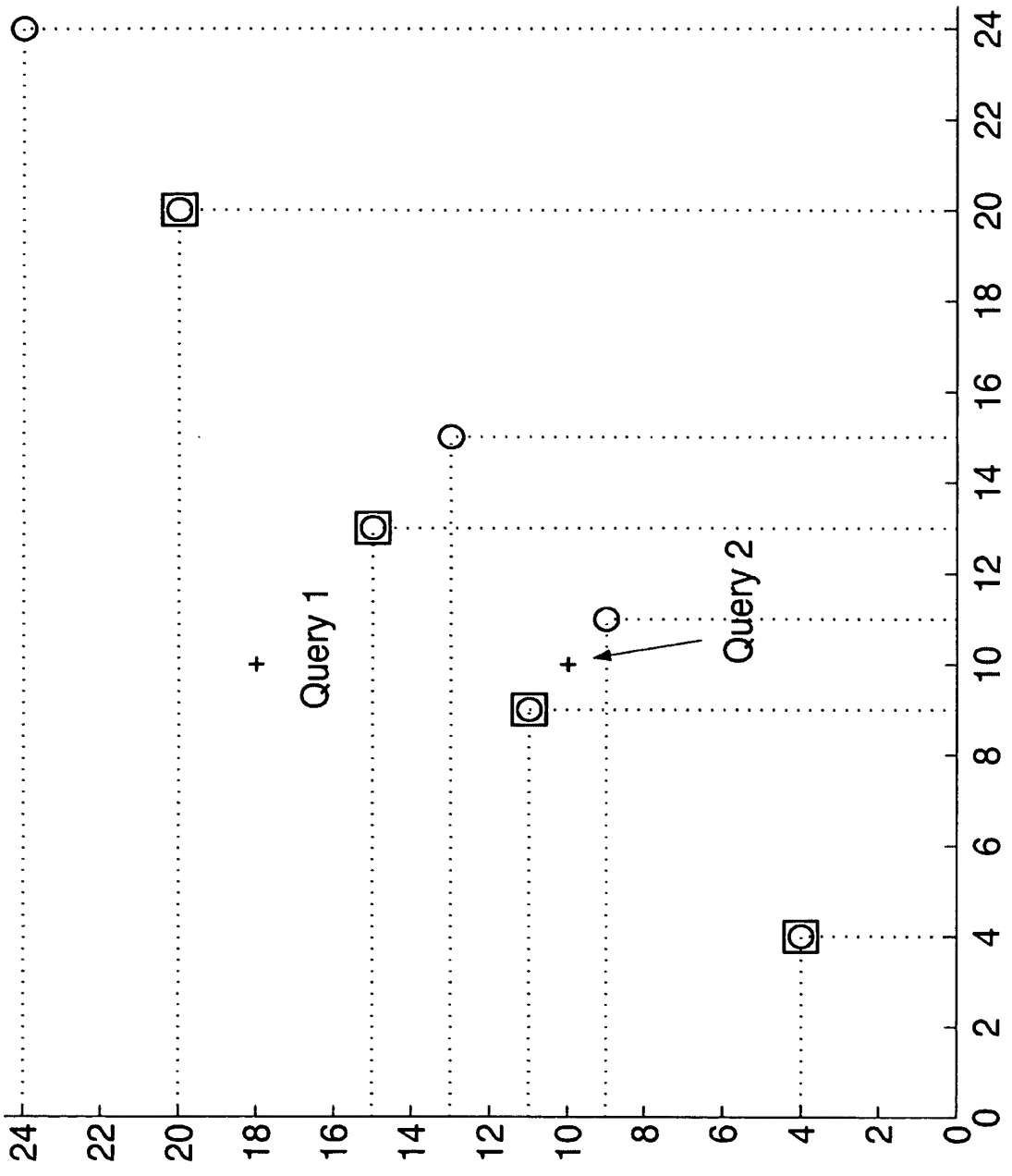


FIG. 1

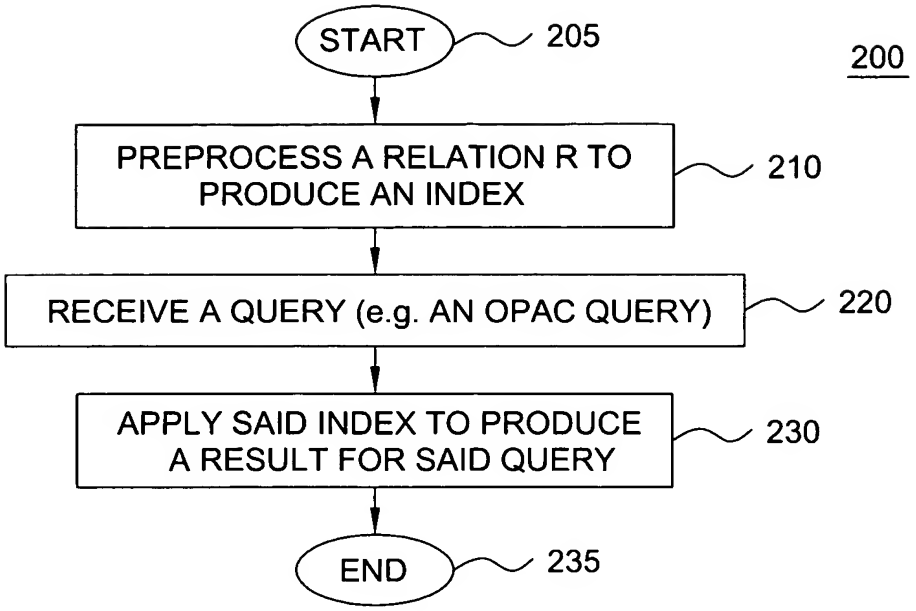

START
205
200
PREPROCESS A RELATION R TO PRODUCE AN INDEX
210
RECEIVE A QUERY (e.g. AN OPAC QUERY)
220
APPLY SAID INDEX TO PRODUCE A RESULT FOR SAID QUERY
230
END
235

FIG. 2

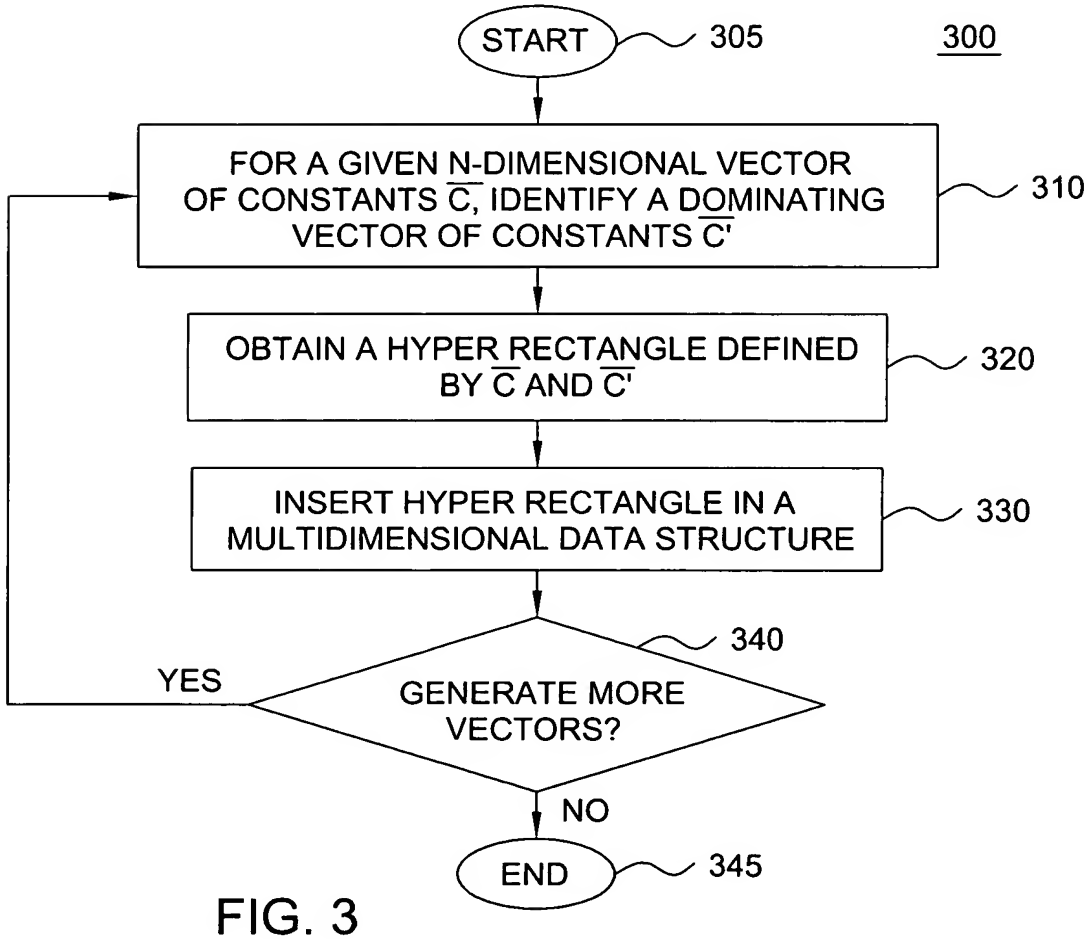

START
305
300
FOR A GIVEN N-DIMENSIONAL VECTOR OF CONSTANTS $\overline{C}$, IDENTIFY A DOMINATING VECTOR OF CONSTANTS $\overline{C'}$
310
OBTAIN A HYPER RECTANGLE DEFINED BY $\overline{C}$ AND $\overline{C'}$
320
INSERT HYPER RECTANGLE IN A MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA STRUCTURE
330
340
GENERATE MORE VECTORS?
YES
NO
END
345

FIG. 3

Algorithm **GeneratePartitions**(ϵ, ϵ', D)

Initialize:
Q: Queue of multidimensional constraint vectors
$\mathcal{R}$: R-tree
s, c, c': constraint vectors
each coordinate of s is initially set to be equal to D and, and s is added to Q

(1) *while Q not empty*
(2) $\bar{c}$ = *headof(Q)*
(3) $(r, \bar{C}, p, S)$ = *LocateSolution*($\bar{c}$)
(4) *if there is no rectangle r' in the R-tree $\mathcal{R}$ that contains rectangle r and r not NULL*
(5) *Insert $(r, p, \bar{C}, S)$ to the R-tree $\mathcal{R}$ by storing $(r, p, \bar{C})$ in a leaf index entry and maintaining a pointer to the set of tuple identifiers in the solution S on disk*
(6) *CreateFront(Q,r)*
(7) *endif*
(8) *end-while*

Algorithm **LocateSolution**($\bar{c}$)

Input: constant vector $\bar{c} = (c_1, \ldots c_n)$
Output: $(r, \bar{C}, p.S)$
(1) *(p,S) = MultiKnapsack*($\bar{c}$)
(2) *if (S is NULL) return (NULL, NULL, 0, NULL)*
(3) *for i = 1 to n*
(4) $c_i' = \frac{c_i}{1+\epsilon}$
(5) (p', S') = *MultiKnapsack*($\bar{c'}$)
(6) *if (S' is NULL) return (NULL, NULL, 0, NULL)*
(7) *if* $((1+\epsilon')p' > p)$
(8) *while* $(p' \geq \frac{p}{1+\epsilon'})$
(9) $\bar{c}_t = \bar{c'}; p_t = p'; S_t = S'$
(10) *for i = 1 to n*
(11) $c_i' = \frac{c_i'}{1+\epsilon'}$
(12) (p', S') = *MultiKnapsack*($\bar{c'}$)
(13) *end-while*
(14) *return (FormRect*($\bar{c}_t, \bar{c}$), $\bar{c}_t, p_t, S_t$)
(15) *else*
(16) *return (FormRect*($\bar{c'}, \bar{c}$), $\bar{c}, p, S$)

FIG. 4

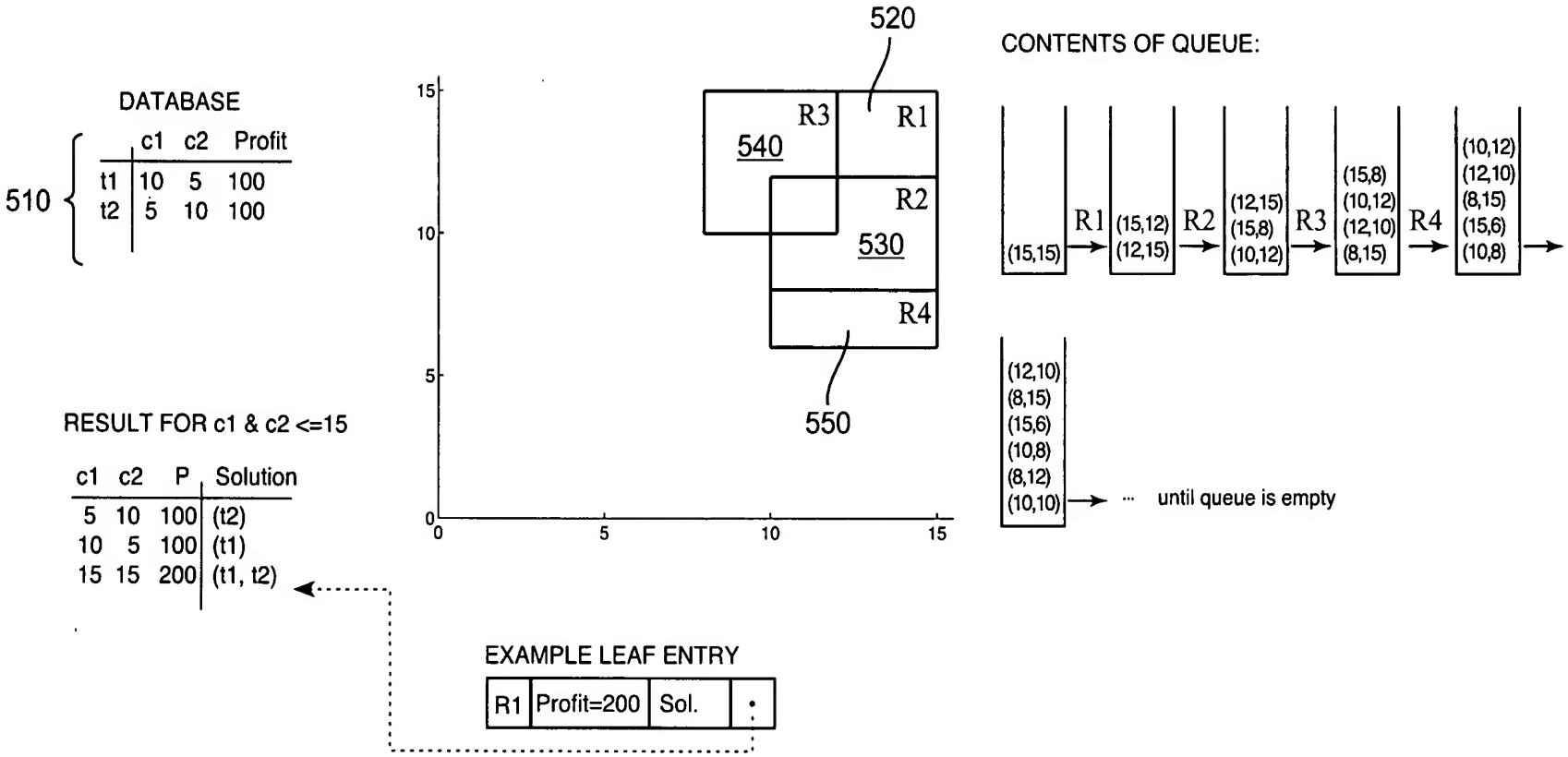

DATABASE
510
c1 c2 Profit
t1 10 5 100
t2 5 10 100
RESULT FOR c1 & c2 <=15
c1 c2 P Solution
5 10 100 (t2)
10 5 100 (t1)
15 15 200 (t1, t2)
520
R3
R1
540
R2
530
R4
550
0
5
10
15
EXAMPLE LEAF ENTRY
R1 Profit=200 Sol.
CONTENTS OF QUEUE:
(15,15)
R1
(15,12)
(12,15)
R2
(15,8)
(10,12)
R3
(12,10)
(8,15)
R4
(10,12)
(12,10)
(8,15)
(15,6)
(10,8)
(12,10)
(8,15)
(15,6)
(10,8)
(8,12)
(10,10)
... until queue is empty

FIG. 5

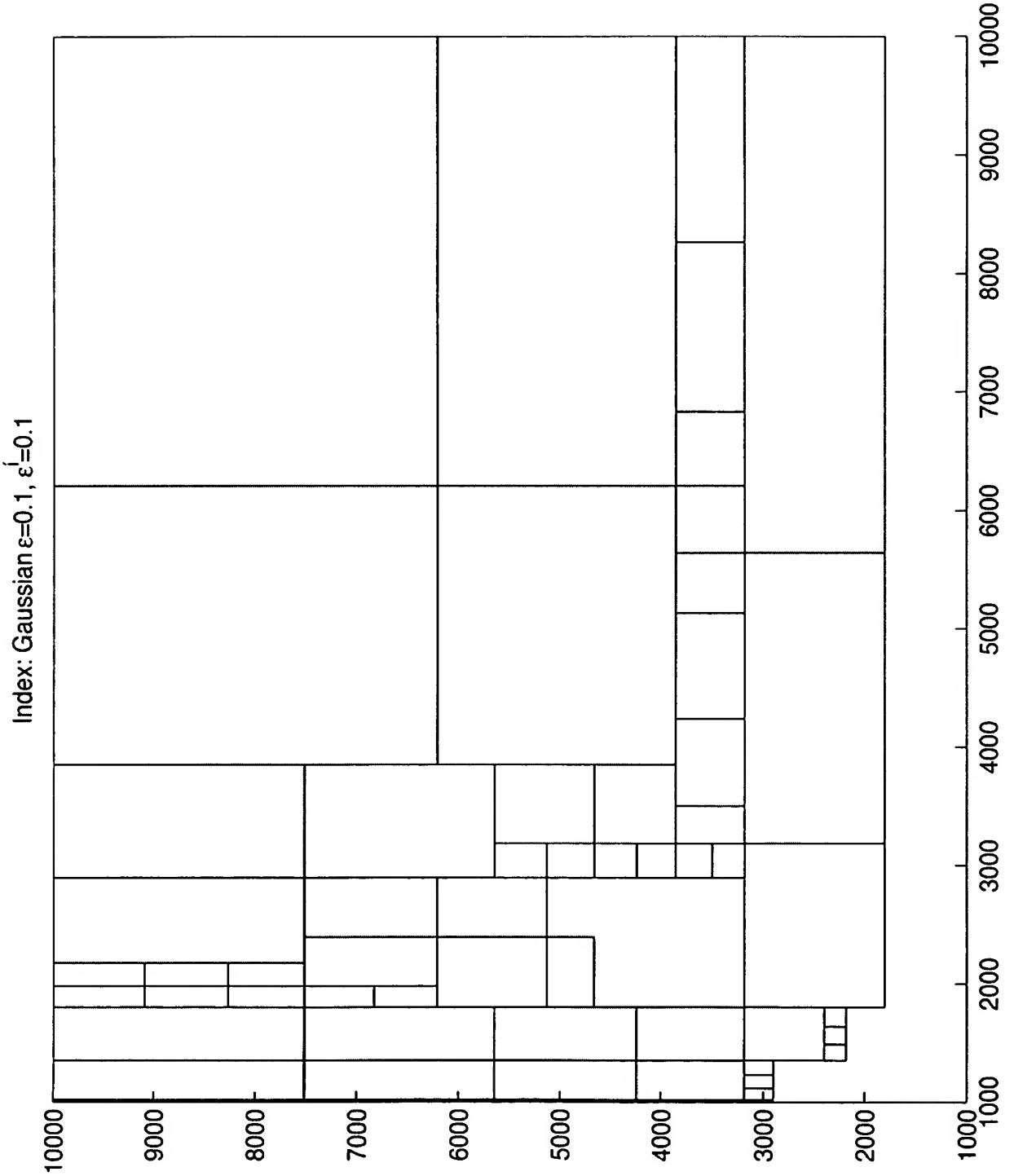
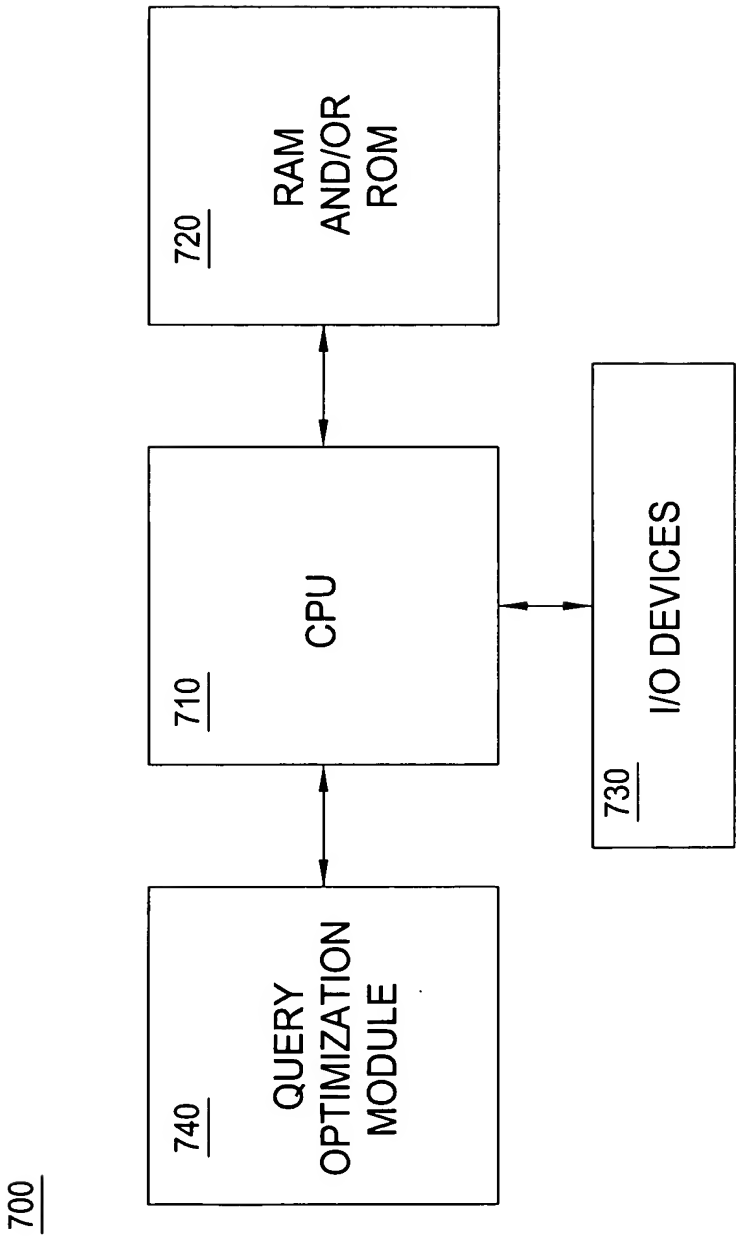

Index: Gaussian ε=0.1, ε'=0.1
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000

FIG. 6

FIG. 7


700
740
QUERY OPTIMIZATION MODULE
710
CPU
730
I/O DEVICES
720
RAM AND/OR ROM